

LANGAT SINGH COLLEGE

NAAC Grade – 'A'

(A Constituent unit of B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur)

Department Of Persian



-: ONLINE CLASS E-MATERIAL :-

Topic :- Life and Works of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

M. A 2nd Semester (Persian)

Course No & title :- Per 205 Core. Essay, Unseen and Rhetoric.

By

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Sir Syed Ahmad Khan



1. One of the architects of modern India, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born on October 17, 1817 in Delhi and started his career as a civil servant and died on March 27, 1898 at Aligarh, India.

2. The early years of Sir Syed's life were spent in the atmosphere of the family of a Mughal noble. As a boy he learnt swimming and archery, which were favorite sports of the well-to-do class in those days. Sir Syed received his education under the old system. He learnt to read the Holy Quran under a female teacher at his home. After this, he was put in the charge of Maulvi Hamid-ud-Din, the first of his private tutors. Having completed a course in Persian and Arabic, he took to the study of mathematics, which was a favorite subject of the maternal side of his family. He later became interested in medicine and studied some well-known books on the subject. However, he soon gave it up without completing the full course.

3. At the age of 18 or 19 his formal education came to an end but he continued his studies privately. He started taking a keen interest in the literary gatherings and cultural activities of the city. The death of his father in 1838 left the family in difficulties. Thus young Syed was compelled at the early age of 21 to look for a career. He decided to enter the service of the East India Company.

4. He started his career as Sarishtedar in a court of law. He became Naib Munshi in 1839 and Munshi in 1841. In 1858 he was promoted and appointed as Sadar-us-Sadur at Muradabad. In 1867 he was promoted and posted as the judge of the Small Causes Court. He retired in 1876. He spent the rest of his life for [Aligarh](#) College and the Muslims of South Asia.

5. He was the unique force that pushed the discouraged Muslims of the post-1857 India to empower themselves by acquiring education. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, in his teachings, has stressed significantly upon the training of youth in the light of Islam. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan did preach acquiring modern education, but he never allowed any compromise on commandments of Quran and Sunnah.

6. He was one of those early pioneers who recognized the critical role of education in the empowerment of the poor and backward Muslim community. In more than one ways, **Sir Syed** was one of the greatest social reformers and a great national builder of modern India. He began to prepare the road map for the formation of a Muslim University by starting various schools. He instituted Scientific Society in 1863 to instill a scientific temperament into the Muslims and to make the Western knowledge available to Indians in their own language.



7. In 1875, Sir Syed founded the Madarsatul Uloom in Aligarh and patterned the MAO College after Oxford and Cambridge universities that he went on a trip to London. His objective was to build a college in line with the British education system but without compromising its Islamic values.

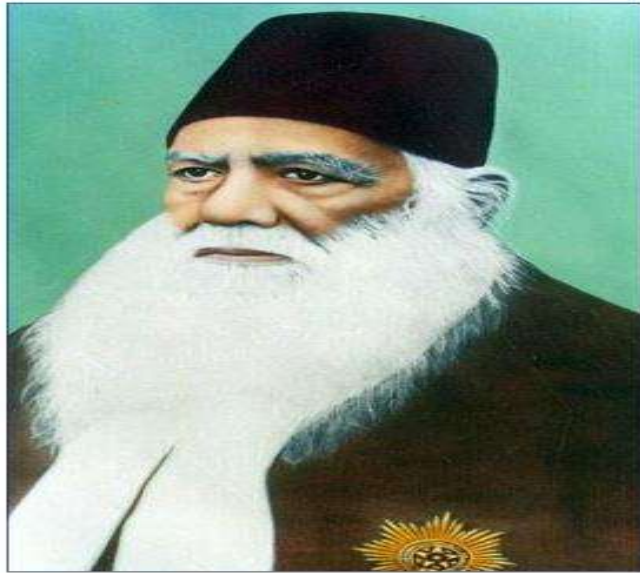
8. He wanted this College to act as a bridge between the old and the new, the East and the West. While he fully appreciated the need and urgency of imparting instruction based on Western learning, he was not oblivious to the value of oriental learning and wanted to preserve and transmit to posterity their rich legacy of the past.



9. Sir Syed's greatest achievement was his Aligarh Movement, which was primarily an educational venture. He established Gulshan School at Muradabad in 1859. In 1863 he founded the Victoria School and in 1864, Scientific Society at Ghazipore. He wanted to make scientific writings available to Muslims by translating them from English into Urdu. He established a Muslim college which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876. This became the University of Aligarh.

10. When Sir Syed was posted at Aligarh in 1867, he started the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School in the city. He got the opportunity to visit England in 1869-70. During his stay, he studied the British educational system and appreciated it. On his return home he decided to make M. A. O. High School on the pattern of British boarding schools. The School later became a college in 1875.

11. The status of University was given to the college after the death of Sir Syed in 1920. M. A. O. High School, College and University played a big role in the awareness of the Muslims of South Asia. He suggested that Muslim youth should keep Quran in one hand and the book of science in other hand.



Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(1817 - 1898)

His Golden Sayings

Sons (of MAO college later AMU) shall go forth throughout the length and breadth of the land to preach the message of free inquiry, of large-hearted toleration and of pure morality.

Acquisition of knowledge of science and technology is the only solution for the problems of Muslims.

Do not show the face of Islam to others; instead show your face as the follower of true Islam representing character, knowledge, tolerance and piety.

*hazaaroN saal Nargis apni be-noori pey rotee hai
badhi mushkil sey hota hai Chaman meiN deeda-war paida!*

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12. Initially he was an advocate of Hindu- Muslim unity but his ideas changed later on. It is believed that language controversy in U.P has hurt Mr. Khan. He felt that Hindus will not accept what Muslim want and Muslim will not accept what Hindus want and these differences are going to increase in future. It is better if they live as separate communities.



SIR SYED AHMED KHAN



SIR SYED AHMED KHAN SET UP A SCHOOL IN ALIGARH IN 1875

THIS THEN BECAME MOHAMMEDAN ANGLO ORIENTAL COLLEGE (MAO)

MOHAMMEDAN ANGLO ORIENTAL COLLEGE NOW IS KNOWN AS (AMU)

(AMU) STANDS FOR ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

HE WANTED THE MUSLIMS TO GET ENGLISH AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

THIS WOULD HELP THEM IN PROGRESSING FORWARD EARN MONEY AND RESPECT

LIKE OTHER COMMUNITIES AND BECOME PROFESSIONALS

WHAT RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY DID FOR THE HINDUS SIR SYED AHMED KHAN DID FOR THE MUSLIMS

13. But time has come to realise the relevance of “**sir Syed Ahmad Khan**”. He used to call Hindus and Muslim are two eyes of beautiful bride -INDIA.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, once said poverty results in increased crime rate. “We have a solution to poverty and crimes in development of knowledge economy.” He maintained that acquiring the knowledge of Quran is imperative side-by-side with pursuance of modern [education](#).

14. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan not only created awareness among the Muslims of Sub-continent about the significance of modern, scientific education, but he also advocated their case in front of the British Empire in a strong manner. He laid the foundation of academic pursuits.

15. Sir Syed wrote many books and journals to remove the misunderstandings between Muslims and the British. The most significant of his literary works were his pamphlets “Loyal Muhammadans of India” and “Cause of Indian Revolt”.

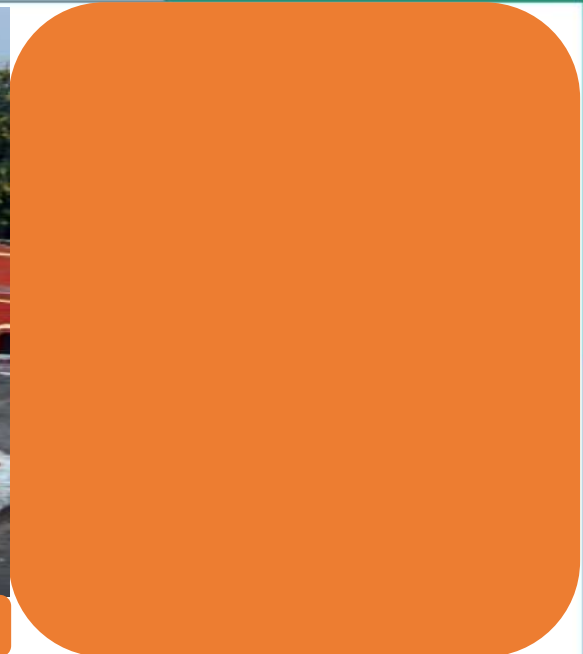
16. Sir Syed was a visionary leader who pulled the downtrodden Muslims out of the darkness of ignorance

17. But time has come to realise the relevance of "sir Syed Ahmad Khan". He used to call Hindus and Muslim are two eyes of beautiful bride - INDIA.

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